

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—FARCON, THE
CHIEF.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE WHITE FAIR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—
CORA.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LITTLE NELL AND
THE HUNCHBACK.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MANTINHO—THE IRISH
LION—TWO BROTHERS.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,
THE FIVE FIDELITY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—RIGOLSTRO.

BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway
and 31st street—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—GYMNASIUM,
EQUESTRIAN, &c. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 414 Broadway—HAMILTON COME-
DIA TRIO.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, SCOTCH DANCE, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 200 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.TORY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery—CONGO
VOYAGER, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.RUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—
BALLET, FARCE, PASTORAL, &c.

LYNNWAY HALL, 745 GRAND CORNER.

LYNNWAY HALL, 745 GRAND CORNER—MRS. VANDER-
BILT'S READING.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street—THE
PIGMY. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
ROMEO AND JULIET.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—CAMEL.

HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, HALLS AND BURLESQUE.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Friday, February 7, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, February 6.The King and Queen of Portugal were freed on
the 5th, killing some and wounding others of the assail-
ants. It is said, protests with the other Powers
against the war attitude of Serbia and Bulgaria. Napo-
leon is, it is said, invited to visit Constantinople. Ad-
miral Farragut was in Genoa. The London journals
report the leading comments of the American press on
Tuesdays' arrest.Consols 92½, 93½ in London; five twenties 71½
72 in London, and 75½ in Frankfurt.Cotton buoyant, with middling uplands at 7½ a penny
in an active market. Breadstuffs improved. Provisions
dull.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Finance Committee re-
ported favorably the bill introduced by Messrs. Sher-
man and Henderson. Mr. Drake made his speech upon
the Reconstruction bill, after which the joint resolution
to send naval officers to the Havre Maritime Exhibition
was taken up, and, after general debate, adopted.In the House the bill for the protection of citizens
abroad was debated until the expiration of the morning
hour, when it went over until Tuesday. The Army
Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee.
The proposed appropriation amounts to \$33,000,000, and
the bill provides for the gradual reduction of the force.
The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed.
The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation
bill was then taken up and considered until the adjourn-
ment.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to complete the
Wallabout improvement was reported favorably. The
bill codifying jurisdiction over David's Island to the United
States was passed. Notice was given of a bill to fix
the salary of members of the New York Common Council
at \$4,000.In the Assembly a bill to prohibit the collection of
rents on gas meters in New York and Brooklyn was
passed. Bills were introduced to regulate the sale of
coal, to amend the general Railroad law and for the
better protection of health in New York.The democratic members of the Legislature, in joint
debate last evening, nominated Matthew T. Brennan for
the vacant Police Commissionership.

THE CITY.

The criminal term of the United States Circuit Court
was opened yesterday by Judge Benedict. The case of
the United States vs. Alfred St. Clair, indicted with hav-
ing, while employed in the Custom House, forged pay
rolls and fraudulently appropriated the amounts drawn
on them. The accused did not appear when the case
was called, and on motion of the District Attorney his
recognizances were forfeited.In the United States District Court, before Judge
Blanchard, the government secured verdicts in the case
of the United States against a distillery in Eighth street
and in the case of the same against a rectifying estab-
lishment in West street.In the Superior Court, Part 1, yesterday, before
Judge Barbours, an action to recover \$5,000 was brought
by Bernard Muller against John Rice for wounding him
in the head by a pistol shot. The jury returned a ver-
dict for the plaintiff of \$15.In the Superior Court, Part 2, before Judge McGinn,
Patrick Lynch brought an action against Robert Mar-
shall for false imprisonment, and damages were laid at
\$5,000. The plaintiff was removing gravel from a lot of
land in Ninth avenue owned by the defendant, who, con-
sidering he had no authority so to do, caused his arrest.
The jury found for the plaintiff \$25.In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before
Judge Cardozo, the arguments in the case of Fisk,
Helden and others against the Chicago and Rock Island
Railroad Company were heard. The motion to remove
the trial of the cause from the State to the United States
Court was grounded on affidavits setting forth that some
of the defendants are non residents of the State. The
affidavit of Edward W. Drumham was read and threw
some light on the matter.Two brothers, named Jesse and Albert Mott, were tried
in the Court of General Sessions yesterday afternoon on
an indictment for highway robbery, in having knocked
down and robbed Mr. Robert Roeling in Twenty-third
street on the night of the 10th of December. Witnesses
identified the prisoners, but the defense set up that no
robbery had been committed; that the complaining
witness and a friend had a fight on the night in question,
and the complaint was made for the purpose of getting
revenge. The prisoners were convicted and remanded
for sentence.The Italian line steamship City of London, Captain
Brooks, will leave pier 45 North river at one o'clock
to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
The mails for Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent
will close at the Post Office at twelve M. Saturday.The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Carra-
ghan, will sail from pier 20 North river, to-morrow (Sat-
urday) at noon for Liverpool and Glasgow, touching at
Londonbury to land passengers.The steamship City, Captain Whitman, of the Crom-
well line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P.
M. on Saturday, 8th inst., for New Orleans direct.The fast sailing steamship Montgomery, Captain
Egan, of the Black Star Independent line, will sail
from pier No. 13 North river to-morrow (Saturday)
at three P. M. for Savannah, Ga.The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell,
of Arthur Line's line, will sail from pier No. 14 North river,
foot of Wall street, to-morrow (Saturday) at three P. M.
for Charleston, S. C., connecting there with steamers
for Florida ports, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the Cuba cable we have special telegrams from
St. Domingo, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Hayti, Antigua and
Mexico. A provisional triumvirate had been proclaimed
in St. Domingo, to last until the arrival of Roca. Week-
ends are active in their efforts to save the vessels sunk
by the late hurricanes at St. Thomas, San Juan, the
President of Hayti, had been excommunicated. TheBritish government had refused to recall its legation at
his demand.Our intelligence from Mexico, by the Cuba cable, is to
the last inst. The steamer Nacionalis foundered at her
anchorage off Vera Cruz, during a severe gale on the
20th ult. Seven of her crew were lost. It was rumored
that several generals had pronounced against the gov-
ernment. General Diaz, it was said, would soon be
appointed Minister of War.The announcement that the New York Democratic
State Convention would be held on the 22d inst. was
premature.The Republicans in Mississippi yesterday nominated a
State ticket without a negro candidate on it, notwith-
standing an eloquent appeal from one of the members
for the nomination of at least one colored man on the
score of policy.In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article
on official corruption was adopted.In the Virginia Convention the article on the Execu-
tive was adopted with the word "white" and a provision
that rebels are ineligible was stricken out.The North Carolina Conservative Convention yester-
day adjourned, after providing for an organization of forces
for the coming election and appointing delegates to the
National Democratic Presidential Convention.Seven sections of the bill of rights were adopted in
the South Carolina Convention yesterday.In the Arkansas Convention a resolution asking Con-
gress to sell Hot Springs for the benefit of the school
fund was adopted. One of the members protested that
the springs were private property.The Louisiana Convention has held all its sessions
secret and without a quorum. The constitution is com-
pleted and the body will soon adjourn.The Louisiana Convention yesterday voted down a
proposition to legalize the offering of parties who have
been living together without marriage. The session
ordinance was declared void and all other constitutions
suspended by the proposed new one.The call for a Republican State Convention in Georgia
on the 19th inst. has been suspended.In the Nova Scotia lower house of Parliament yester-
day notice was given of a resolution favoring the with-
drawal of Nova Scotia from the Canadian Confederation.
Considerable excitement prevailed over the feature of
the Gayoso Bank in Memphis among the working
classes. Six depositors, it is reported, attempted to
hang the cashier.The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at
Cincinnati yesterday and effected a permanent organiza-
tion, with General George H. Thomas as President.The Lunatic Asylum attached to the Almshouse of
Livingston county, at Genesee, was destroyed by fire
yesterday morning. Four insane women were burned
to death.The Street Commissioner of New Orleans refused yester-
day to vacate his office on an order from General
Hancock, and a military officer sent to eject him.O. C. Richardson, the radical delegate to the Georgia
Convention, who was shot by a former captain in a
federal army, in a posthumous brawl at Atlanta, died
yesterday.The Ticket and Platform of the Republican
State Convention.The Republican State Convention made
short work with its business on Wednesday.
To organize, to make party speeches for out-
side consumption, to nominate candidates for
President and Vice President of the United
States, to construct and adopt a platform, to
choose delegates to the National Convention, and
to hear, by way of winding up, the last
speech and confession of Horace Greeley, took
only a few hours. It is evident all this work
was out and dried beforehand. No opposi-
tion or any other piece of political workman-
ship was to be tolerated. There was a great
deal of suppressed bitterness and disappoint-
ment, but this was smothered under the neces-
sity of making a show of harmony and unanimi-
ty, in view of the hard uphill work the
party has to perform next November. Greeley
confessed "they could not win without strong
supporters" and the greatest effort, and there-
fore he and the other Chase radicals secretly
grinned and swallowed the nomination of
General Grant. However, the end is not yet, for
the National Convention at Chicago will decide
who is to be the standard bearer of the party.The declaration of the party in the great
State of New York in favor of Grant will have
its weight undoubtedly upon the National
Convention, and, looking at the Grant move-
ments in other directions, it seems probable,
from present appearances, that the General will
be the Chicago nominee. He is regarded just
now as the strongest man, and his conduct
toward the President and in the Stanton affair
has placed him right within the radical party.
The radicals take him to win with his mili-
tary reputation if they can, and he takes them
to reach the object of his ambition. It is
a mutual accommodation and, perhaps, the best
that could be made under the circumstances.
But the politicians are very uncertain, and
Grant may yet find himself cheated out of the
nomination at Chicago. It is evident his nomi-
nation at the State Convention fell like a wet
blanket upon the radicals, though they silently
and sullenly submitted. The Chase wing of
the party is powerful, cunning and not easily
defeated, and it has several months to work in
before the National Convention meets. As to
the nomination of Governor Fenton for Vice
President, that is a sop to the ultra radicals
and a compliment from the party of his own
State, such as is usually paid under such cir-
cumstances.The resolutions adopted for the platform of
the party are mere glittering generalities,
utterly negative in character, avoid in plain
terms the real issues before the country, and in
some respects misrepresent facts. They state
that the republican party of New York
"reaffirms its devotion to the principles of
justice, equality and nationality." When did any
party not reaffirm those principles in their
platform? All parties in this country have
done so heretofore and will do so again. The
democrats will reaffirm them at their conven-
tions. They are, as we said, mere glittering
generalities. They mean anything or nothing,
just as they suit party purposes. There is
something more positive, however, in the next
clause, where the Convention says "it declares
its approval of the reconstruction measures
adopted by Congress." In these few words is
the real issue. Nothing is said about the
negro, but we all know what the policy and
object of these reconstruction measures of
Congress are. Every intelligent man in the
country knows that the object of these recon-
struction measures is to place the political
power of the Southern States in the hands of
the brutal, semi-civilized negroes, so that the
radical party may use that power to maintain
its existence.We know that this radical Congress has
kept these States from being restored, and well
nigh ruined them, for the purpose of creating
this barbarian negro balance of power in the
republic. With the disfranchisement of a large
body of the white people of the South, with
the military despotism established there, and
with universal suffrage given to hundreds of
thousands of negroes who hardly know their
right hands from their left, the radicals intend
to hold the balance of power over a majority
of the white people of the North. Those radi-
cals are aware that a few hundred thousands
of negro votes thrown into the scale of the
Presidential election may make a balance tooutweigh millions of white voters at the North—
may, in fact, carry the Presidential election
against a large majority of white Northern
voters. Yes, it is to make a radical Presi-
dent through the negro balance of power
over the will and votes of Northern
citizens that these so-called reconstruction
measures have been adopted by a radical Con-
gress. Hence the party convention at Syra-
cuse declares its approval of these measures.
Against this atrocious negro supremacy policy
the conservative elements of the country will
be arrayed, and it is probable that even the
once popular name of Grant will not save the
party which has inaugurated such a repulsive
policy from defeat. General Scott, another
popular general, was overwhelmingly defeated
by a little local politician, when a great prin-
ciple was involved, and unless the people have
become greatly demoralized a similar result
may be seen next November.It is hardly worth noticing the clap-trap non-
sense in the Syracuse platform about maintain-
ing the public credit, and about the opposition
conservative party disseminating principles of
rebellion and repudiation, except it be to show
how ridiculous all this is, and how hard pushed
these platform makers were for materials to
work upon. Disseminating rebellion, for-
sooth! Why, every vestige of rebellion
has been dead and buried several
years. It is an insult to the com-
mon sense of the people to talk thus. And
was it not the democratic masses in this
city, State and throughout the country that
shouldered the musket to put down the rebel-
lion? As to repudiation, no one thinks of it
or desires it. The great leaders of the radical
party, Thad Stevens, Butler and others, go as
far as any of the conservatives in that financial
policy which this convention hypocritically
calls repudiation. Indeed, the conservatives
would save us from that repudiation to which
the corrupt and extravagant radicals in Con-
gress would drive the country. But the
crowning absurdity and hypocrisy of this
platform is seen in speaking about economy.
For a party which has saddled the country in
time of peace with the enormous burden of
six hundred millions of taxation a year to
preach about economy is the grimmest joke of
all. Such are the principles, or rather want
of principles, with which the once great re-
publican party is going before the country in
the struggle for the Presidency.The Proposed Western Union Telegraph
Job at Washington.We publish elsewhere a communication
dated from the "Executive Office, Western
Union Telegraph Company," &c., &c., and
signed "William Orton, President," &c. R. R.
McAlpine, Vice President," and "O. H. Palmer,
Secretary and Treasurer," which imposing and
formidable misinfo informs us that "No offer
to sell our lines, or any of our property, for
sixty millions, or for any other sum, has been
made, or authorized to be made, directly or
indirectly, either to the United States or to any
party. Nor has any officer of this company, or
agent thereof, or other person, made, or been
authorized or requested to make, any negotia-
tion, or to do or say anything relating to such
sale, or any sale whatever. In brief, our lines
have not been, are not now, and will not here-
after, have been entrusted to the management
of the undersigned, be offered for sale," &c., &c.From this it would appear that the signers
of the formal pronouncement have not now,
and never have had, directly or indirectly, any
connection with, or any finger in, the nice little
job by which it is alleged that government is
to be induced to purchase, for the modest sum
of sixty million dollars, the Western Union
Telegraph lines, including all the rotten poles,
damaged wires, used up insulators, leaky mag-
nets, out of date keys, old batteries and other
rubbish that have from time to time been bought
up by that company in the process of "consoli-
dation." The present occupants of the "execu-
tive office" have evidently been left out in the
cold by the stockholders who are manipulating
the Washington movement, and who prob-
ably contemplate making a change in the
presidency, vice presidency, secretaryship and
treasury at the next election of officers and
taking the management into their own hands,
providing they see any prospect of carry-
ing their six fifty million job to a successful
issue. The high officials of a joint stock com-
pany hold on an uncertain tenure, and very
sweeping changes are sometimes made by
stockholders in a single year. Nor do presi-
dents, vice presidents, secretaries and treasurers
for the time being, sitting in their com-
fortable "executive offices," always know all
the intrigues, plots, manoeuvres and schemes
that are going on in the companies of which
they are apt to consider themselves the sole
proprietors.But from whatever ring of stockholders or
speculators the offer may come, the govern-
ment would make a bad bargain if it should
buy out the Western Union Telegraph Com-
pany at a quarter of the amount said to be
demanded. There are many persons who
think that the government ought to take all
the telegraph lines in the country into its own
hands as a legitimate branch of the Post Office
business; but that is no reason why it should
purchase existing lines at four times their
value. On one point, however, there will be
probably no difference of opinion. The United
States government should at least construct for
its own use a telegraph line to all the impor-
tant points of the Union. This line would then
become the basis for a new telegraph system.
It would constitute the main stem, and from it
branch lines, built by private local enterprise
might ramify to every town and village in the
country. At all times the government could
thus have the main line at its service, and when
not in the use of the government this line
could be open to the public at a just and
proper tariff. By such a plan telegraphing
would be put on a correct basis, as the postal
system now is. The electric telegraph has be-
come too much a necessity of our social and
business organization for the public to be at
the mercy of speculating directors, who put
prices up or down as their occasions may
require.OFFENBACH IN THE CHURCHES.—Offenbach is
a sprightly spirit, a creature with abundant
salt in him, and therefore, according to Carlyle,
not much in need of salvation; yet he is con-
stantly to be encountered in the churches.
Yes, verily, "the deep, majestic, solemn organ
blows" the dainty phrases of "Dies Ira!" on the
Sunday air of Madison avenue with as much
unction as if that richest of low ditties were
a mass. In which there is progress.The War of the Roses—The Rival Opera
Houses.About ten or fifteen years ago, as most
people remember, there was a serious rivalry
between two actors in this city—a native and
a foreigner—and the blood of their mutual
friends waxed hot until it reached fighting
heat, and then the feud ended, as most feuds
usually end, in a good many innocent people
being killed in the streets. But although
there is another theatrical war on the tapis, we
do not expect that it will come to such a
pass as the Astor place riots. It will no doubt
be a harmonious and melodious character;
for it is to be fought out in the realms of opera,
and the most harm done may be the slaying
of a few prima donne, primi tenors or the
financial slaughter of some poor manager.
The late rebellion has let out all our bad
blood, so that we are bleached to a civilizing
point, and are not likely to get into a row
again about actors or singers.Still, for all that, there is going to be a force
War of the Roses, but it will probably be con-
fined to the newspapers and the coulisses; for
we see that the Holy Alliance of the old
Academy, representing two hundred and fifty
stockholders, has entered into an intrigue with
Strakoske to mine and countermine Pike's
Opera House, and by various tempting pro-
mises has, we believe, lured the impresario to
desert the Eighth avenue establishment and
display the glories of La Grange, Brignoli and
Phillips at the catacombs next week. There-
fore we may expect some grand strategic
movement on the part of the irrepressible
Pike to flank the enemy in Fourteenth street.
We have heard that the king of Bourbon and
master of the whiskey ring in Congress has
already several agents in Europe hunting up
musical celebrities; for Pike is sharp enough
to know that nothing but the highest class of
art will ever keep up the patronage of an
opera house so far out of the usual track of
fashion and habit. It has even been said that
the mission of the Chevalier Wilkof, a diplomat
not unknown to fame, instead of having any con-
nection with certain interviews with the Em-
peror Napoleon, or any interests which he may
have in the Brest cable, is really to secure the
services of Adeline Patti for the immortal Pike.
If successful in this enterprise, we may see the
old Puccini days back again, when fabulous
prices were paid for boxes and bouquets, and
the preux Chevalier, once more all diplomatic
smiles, riding in a splendid carriage with the
Dife, and bowing encouragingly to all Broad-
way. After Patti we may recall our other
native nightingales, Kellogg and Van Zandt,
and all the honor and glory thereof will belong
to Pike and Wilkof.Then the catacombs may lapse into its original
and natural occupation of a conservatory of
music for the instruction of youth, or a conserva-
tory for the preservation of faded flowers and
stockholders; or, better still, Sam Pike might
turn it into a distillery, and make a bigger for-
tune than ever was lost there in all the disastrous
times through which unhappy managers have
been buffeting with evil fortune within its
walls.

Prince Carnival in Gotham.

Europe has attempted more than once to
foist royalty upon us, but in only one instance
has the venerable progenitor of Young Ameri-
ca succeeded. Our Teutonic citizens, in taking
out their naturalization papers, forswore fealty
to every potentate in Europe and elsewhere
except one. This one is Prince Carnival; and
now the American people, in spite of the tradi-
tional eagle, Plymouth Rock and the Alaba-
ma claims, are gradually ranging them-
selves under his banner. His reign is likely
to become despotic in this city during his term
of office, which lasts only from January to the
middle of the Lenten season. As an evidence of
the fact it is only necessary to visit the Academy
some evening when a bal masqué is in progress
and see the immense crowd of fashionables
that attend the soirée of the jolly Prince.Here we have a staid merchant figuring as
Mephistopheles and ogling aristocratic Mar-
guerites through the bars of his mask; there a
Wall street broker makes himself as funny as
possible in the parti-colored costume of Punch;
a city father appears as Fra Diavolo, and a
Fifth avenue belle as an Indian squaw. We
have seen a stern police judge moving around
in the character of Robert Macaire, and a ven-
erable dowager as a page. Yet in all these
extravagances there is a fund of good
humor, absolute philanthropy and democ-
ratic fellowship in our masquerade balls.We have had several small receptions
of Prince Carnival so far this season, but his
grandest soirées are yet to come. On the 20th
of this month the Liederkreis Society, who
deservedly count themselves his most faithful
subjects, will appear in cosmopolitan dress at
the Irving Place Opera House. A more jolly
and irrepressible collection of Germans has
seldom donned the domino and mask. After
them the Arions and the Purim Society will do
homage to the reigning Momus of the carnival
season.It is singular that the masquerade balls this
winter have been and will be far superior in
point of excellence and extravagance to those
of former years. No matter what the state
of business may be, the genius of fun must receive
attention. There may be seen at these hetero-
geneous assemblages people who try to forget
for the moment the precarious state of their
business affairs and abandon themselves to the
seductive influence of this cosmopolitan pot-
entate, Prince Carnival. There is every likeli-
hood that the present season of the bal masqué
will eclipse in brilliancy and fun all previous
attempts in that line. A night with Prince
Carnival at the Academy leaves confused re-
collections of magnificent music, whirling
groups of representatives of all nations, daz-
zling lights dancing on brilliant costumes and
clocked faces disappearing into carriages on
Fourteenth street at five o'clock in the morn-
ing. The American people, to judge from the
accounts in all our exchanges, are ranging
themselves under the banner of Momus, and
Gotham will make a grand demonstration on
the night of the Liederkreis ball.OUR REPUBLICAN CONTEMPORARIES.—WHAT IS
THE MATTER?—The nomination of Grant and
Fenton as the Presidential ticket of the republi-
can Convention at Syracuse seems to have
fallen like a wet blanket upon the organs of
the party in this city, radical and conservative.
The radical organ, par excellence, devoted to
Mr. Chase, cannot summon the courage re-
quired to crow over the nomination of Grant,
though outwitted with the radical combination
of Fenton; the morning organ of the Seward-Wood-Raymond-Bufus Andrews-Murphy con-
servatives has not a word to say for Grant in
being associated with Fenton; the independ-
ent neutral radical Grant organ has nothing to
submit on the subject, but where we expected
to find a trumpet blast for the Convention we
have an essay on the "preservation of game."This lack of enthusiasm in both factions does
not look well for the ticket of Grant and
Fenton. We fear that it means foul play to
Grant on the one side and to Fenton on the
other, and that the almighty nigger and the
personal revenges of a few republican scene
shifters have turned over the Empire State to
the hopeful democracy beyond redemption.The Pope and Victor Emmanuel—The Te-
Deum Difficulty.A cable dispatch of yesterday informs us
that his Holiness Pope Plus has given instruc-
tions that a Te Deum shall be celebrated in
all the churches of Italy because of the victory
of the Papal arms at Mentana. King
Victor Emmanuel, we are at the same time told,
has forbidden such celebration within the
limits of the kingdom. This is a pretty little
difficulty as it stands. How will it issue?Nothing which has happened during all this
last struggle in Italy more conclusively shows
the absurd and untenable position of the Pa-
pacy. No State or nation which has the slight-
est regard to its own interests could permit
such a direct infringement of its rights as that
which the Pope's command implies. His Holi-
ness openly insults the kingdom. The counter
orders of the King show that the insult is felt.
The nation which has already had the courage
to alienate the entire church property is but
little likely to yield in a matter of this sort.
Such conduct as this almost warrants the belief
that the Papacy is bent upon its own ruin. We
can understand the position best by supposing
that in the early part of our late civil war every
Southern victory was made the occasion of a
public thanksgiving in all our Northern
churches.

BOOK NOTICE.

WARREN'S MODEL COOKERY AND HOUSEKEEPING
BOOK.The distinguished French gourmand was not far out
of the way when he suggested up his impression of Ameri-
ca in the terse remark that "Americans were a great
people; they had three hundred and sixty-five religions
and only one sauce." We are certainly blessed with a
pleasing and wonderful variety of religious faith, and
the ingenuity and independence of thought of our people
are daily inventing new phases of belief. If we could only
devote a portion of our time to the improvement of our
physical well-being by striving to learn how to dress the
food which a bountiful Providence has given us, we
should find that we would become a happier and
healthier people. We are now a nation of cadaverous,
dyspeptic, drooping, simply because we are not im-
proved in directing our eating. We should improve
ourselves in the art of cooking and learn how to dress
our food so that it may be palatable, easily digested
and nourishing. It is frequently noticed because of our
gross ignorance of the proper way to cook it. Cooking
is one of the high arts, and the present most approved
style embodies the rich fruits of the experience and
taste of a long line of artists, whose valuable labors
should not be lost. To any one desiring to acquire a
thorough knowledge of cuisine we can recommend a
new book, just published by Scribner, Wilford & Co.,
of this city, entitled "Warren's Model Cookery and
Housekeeping Book." It is finely gotten up and the
three thousand recipes which it contains are written in
the clearest and plainest manner, so that any one can
understand them. The book is adapted for the use of
persons of a limited income as well as for those who
can afford a liberal table. It contains instructions
in domestic economy and suggestions to
young wives and housekeepers of a valuable character
to assist them in ensuring home comforts. The work is
illustrated by a large number of colored plates and a
quantity of woodcuts, which will be found of great
assistance to the inexperienced in serving dishes of
various kinds. Diagrams of a well laid table, both for dinner
and lunch, are given, and a variety of bills of fare are
added to aid the inexperienced. The recipes are for
every known dish of every nation and clime, and are
therefore exceedingly valuable. The book, we pre-
sume, may be found in the principal bookstores of the
country.

FINE ARTS.

The London Athenaeum of January 25 regards as a no-
worthy sign of the times that it has not, "although far
advanced in the season for such transactions, as yet
had occasion to report a single sale of pictures by auc-
tion." Last year and the year before it the Athenaeum
reported, week by week, the occurrence of numerous
sales of works of art at very high prices. "Now the
auctions are confined to very unimportant productions,
which appear to produce corresponding pictures. The
exhibition of Mr. Russell's new pictures from the
Kestel 'Isabella' is, so far as we have heard, the sole
display of the kind which is intended for the current
season. This will probably happen in a month or two.
Further, artists in general seem to be reserving
themselves for the present in production; or, as we
happen to know in one or two cases, devoting their
energies to works of unusual gravity, not to be finished at
once." This description of the condition of art in Lon-
don is, for the most part, applicable to New York.
During the present week, however, a large collection of pic-
tures, several of them by American artists, Loutze,
Victor Nihil, Washington, Angere, Ehninger, Rossetti,
Brevoort, Fagnani, Bismpan, W. M. Brown, Winslow
Homer and the late Dr. Ruggies, have been offered for
sale at the Clinton Art Gallery, and at Leidesdorf
Art Gallery this evening will take place the sale of the
very interesting collection of landscapes by Mr. Cropley,
one of our most eminent artists, of whom a discriminating
critic has said that the peculiar charm of his pic-
tures is "a certain juicy crispness in the foliage, mingled
with delicate gray and purple tints." This collection
is the fruit of many years' conscientious studies of
Italian, English and especially American scenery.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Plan to Reunite the Streets—Cra-
ton Aqueduct Property, &c.This Board met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henry
Murphy, in the absence of President Stanton, presided.
The resolution from the Board of Aldermen recom-
mending Mr. Matthew T. Brennan for Police Commis-
sioner was received and laid over.Mr. W. B. Rogers called up a resolution which he
presented last year in favor of numbering the streets and
avenues of the city according to what is known as the
"Philadelphia plan." On motion the subject was referred
to a special committee consisting of Messrs. W. R.
Roberts, Lamb, Hart, Kenny and Sager.A communication was received from the Corporation
Council relating to a resolution of the Board directing
him to report all the streets in the city which are
of the title or sale of the ground now occupied by the
Croton Aqueduct Department, lying between Eighty-
sixth and Ninety-third streets, and between the
original or private owners.